### THE POPE.

His Holiness to Deliver an Allocation-King Victor Emmanuel's Excommunication.

### TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

ROME, June 22, 1873. His Holiness Pope Pius the Ninth will deliver an allocution to the members of the Sacred Consistors on Monday.

The personal excommunication of King Victor Emmanuel is expected to be pronounced.

#### KAISER WILLIAM.

His Majesty Said To Be Permanently Invalided-A Regency in Prospect.

### TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Paris, June 22, 1873. The Union (newspaper) publishes a rumor from Berlin that the Emperor William is incapacitated for further duty, and that the Crown Prince Frederick William will soon be proclaimed Regent of the imperial German government.

#### FRANCE.

Citizen Feeling Against Prussian Conquest.

### TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Paris, June 22, 1873. The municipal election in Strasbourg has resulted in the triumph of the anti-German candi-

### SPAIN.

A Cabinet Crisis and Resignation of the Ministry-The Capital Peaceful-A Vigilance Committee in Advice to Government.

#### TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. MADRID. June 22, 1873.

The Constitutional Cortes has passed a resolution expressing confidence in the present government, but authorizing Señor Pi y Margall, President of the Ministry, to form a new one in case of a crisis. The Ministers have, consequently, tendered their resignations.

Perfect tranquillity prevails in the capital. Señor Pi y Margall has been conferring during the day with the Deputies of the majority in the Cortes in regard to the composition of the new

It is believed that Senor Estevanez will remain at the head of the War Department, and that Senores Missonave, Palanca and Carvajal will accept portfolios.

VIGILANTS IN ADVICE TO THE GOVERNMENT. A committee of surveillance has been formed at Barcelona. Extreme radicals there have tele. graphed the government requesting it not to order the soldiers guilty of insubordination to be shot.

### STEAMSHIP WRECKED.

A Vessel Broken Up Off Holyhead-Fifteen Lives Lost.

### TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, June 22, 1873. The steamer Columbus, from Dublin for Holyhead, ran ashore on St. Kene's Rock, near Holyheal, to-day, and soon afterwards broke in two amidships.

She had on board 200 passengers, of whom twelve were drowned. Three of the crew were

## THE POTTSVILLE FIRE.

Extent of the Conflagration-Thirtyfour Houses Destroyed-Loss \$120,000-Another Fire Raging-Three Square Miles of Woodland Ablaze-Harrowing

The excitement growing out of the late disastrous are here has, to a great extent, subsided. The number of houses destroyed is thirty-four, involving a loss of \$120,000, with an insurance of about thirty thousand. The sufferers who lost their homes and much of their furniture are now being provided for by our citizens until they can get houses to occupy. The first house is being erected in the burned district by Jacob Britton, and will be completed this week. Our churches to-day contributed liberally for the relief of the sufferers, and further provision will be made to relieve their ne-

further provision will be made to relieve their necessities.

Another fire raging.

Since Saturday afternoon a fearful fire has been raging in the northern part of the county, about twelve miles from this borough, in the vicinity of Gilberton, a mining town between Ashland and Mahony City. It started at three o'clock on that afternoon near the Draper, breaker of the Hickory Coal Company, in some dry brush near the railway track, from a spark of a freight engine. In consequence of the severe drought now prevailing the woods are as dry as tinder, and the fire spread with astonishing rapidity. The breaker was in immitsent danger, but was saved by the exertion of the miners and by the presence of large piles of coal dirt in front of the breaker. The flames swept on until they reached a village, romantically situated on a mountain slope, named Quality Hill, consisting of nineteen cottages, occupied by the employes of the Hickory Coal Company. These, with their contents, were so quickly destroyed that the inmates had barely time to escape with their lives. One hundred people were in a short time rendered homeloss. The loss is estimated at \$30,000. The scene was frightful—the immense mass of surging flames, the fleeing women and children, the terror-stricken population forming a picture which may be imagined but cannot be described. The fire extended from this point teast and west, and is still raging with unabated lury. About three square miles of woodland have thus far been destroyed, and several towns are in imminent danger of destruction.

Rain is earnestly hoped for to stay the progress of the fire.

## PIRE IN SALZBURG

DETROIT, June 22, 1873. The Huron Salt and Lumber Company's works at Salzourg, near Bay City, were entirely destroyed by fire at midnight on Saturday, together with 1,300 barrels of salt and 1,500,000 feet of lumber. Loss \$125,000, insurance unknown. The lumber was ewned by Detroit parties, and the remainder of the property belonged to Smith & Co., of Chicago. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

## PIRE IN CINCINNATA.

CINCINNATI, June 22, 1873. The extensive lard oil and candle factory of Charles Harkness & Co., on Eggleston avenue, took fire early this morning and burned until noon Total loss estimated at \$90,000. Insurance, \$75,000, in about forty companies, partly of Cincinnati and partly foreign. The house was of stone and brick, two stories under and three stories above ground. The origin of the fire is unknown.

# INCENDIARY PIRE.

### A Large Section of an Interior Town Destroyed-Loss \$80,000.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 22, 1873. The Democrat and Chronicte has a special depatch stating that an incendiary fire occurred at lount Morris, Livingston county, at one o'clock this orning, which destroyed all the brick stores bereen the American Hotel and the Phelps Honse.
In loss is estimated at \$50,000, partially covered
maurance in the following companies:—Royal,
Liverpool; Hartford, Ætna and Phenix. The
flerers are W. H. Coy, boots and shoes; Tallman
sel, grocers; Warren Richmond, jewelry; James
comans, druggist; George Joel, clothing; Wilm Mullen, saloon; Donohue Brothers, grocers;
gham & Coy, hardware; E. H. Palmer, photogler. These places were all on Main street.
Canai street the losers are George A. Green,
of dwellings and a barn, and the Phelps House
was burned. orning, which destroyed all the brick stores be-

## FOREST PIRES.

DETROIT, June 22, 1873. st fires are reported from various parts of Michigan, and a repetition of the dis-

### MEXICO.

Press Advocacy of a Change of Ministry-The Question of Religion and Battle of the Churches-Reported Outrages Against Protestant Clergymen.

### TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

CITY OF MEXICO, June 17, 1873. The Mexican press is discussing the question of

The newspapers consider a change urgent in view of the necessity which has arisen for the protection of Protestant clergymen in Mexico. The interference of the military is especially

demanded for their defence in Orizaba from the fury of the Catholic fanatics. A Protestant bishop there has been compelled to leave the place because

A riot occurred in Morella on account of the expulsion of the Jesuits.

The Question of Tax Arrearages Collection in Jalisco-A Clear Receipt or Revolution.

MATAMOROS, June 21, 1873. The revolution in the State of Jalisco, headed by President Aguilas, growing out of an attempt of the State government to collect back taxes for the past sixteen years, while the State was under the control of the Indian Chieftain Tozada, who was recently deposed by the general government

was recently deposed by the general government, had assumed serious proportions, and General Palacios nas been sent with his command to assist in quelling it.

General Carlos Tuero telegraphs to the government that it will be impossible to restore order in Jalisco if the State authorities enforce the collection of these taxes, and it is believed the State government will have to abandon their collection or the federal government must suspend the State government.

### CUBA.

Colonial Party and Pecuniary Aid to the Cause of the Carlists.

### TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

HAVANA, June 21, 1873. The Tribuno says a Carlist Central Committee has been organized here. Large subscriptions have already been raised, and considerable sums of money forwarded to priests in Spain conspiring in favor of Don Carlos,

### BRAZIL.

Yellow Fever Diminishing at the Seaport Centres.

### TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LISBON, June 22, 1873, The mail steamer Cuzco, from Rio Janeiro June 2. has arrived.

The ravages of the yellow fever were diminishing n Rio, Bahia, Pernambuco and other Brazilian

### YELLOW FEVER IN BROOKLYN.

Meeting of the Board of Health-The Reports Contradicted.

Yesterday afternoon the Brooklyn Board of Health held a special meeting at their rooms, corner of Court and Livingston streets, for the purpose of taking immediate steps to allay the lears which many may have entertained in regard to the reported presence of yellow fever in Brooklyn. The Health Commissioners, baving made a thorough examination of the cases reported, say that they do not find any positive symptoms of yellow fever among them. Dr. Conkling said he thought it was necessary, under the circumstances, to call the meeting, in order to correct an erroneous impression. Dr. Segur then submitted the following report:-

then submitted the following report:—

Sin-Within the past ten days four cases of fever, two of them fatal, have occurred, the first two at 13 State street and the last two at 17 State street. One death resulted in each house. The two surviving patients, a boy satten years of age and a woman about twenty-five have been sick, the former since Wednesday, the 18th inst., and at the present time present no peculiar or uniavorable symptoms, but would be generally considered by physicians as levers of a malarial type. The first dase, a boy aged eighteen, leit sick on the 18th and died on the 17th inst. He was treated by his physicians for remittent fever and a death certificate given accordingly. I did not see the patient; the physician for remittent fever and a death certificate given accordingly. I did not see the patient; the physician for disturbed at the last by the appearance of the vomited matter, especially its olac color thought better to act on the mer suspicion of a feel from yellow. I have been informed by physicians who have practised many years in this locality that it has a livery been unhealthy, and that those who sicken there are not to die. Accordingly I caused the propur removal of neighborhood. I have been informed by physicians who have practised many years in this locality that it has always been unhealthy, and that those who sicken there are apt to die. Accordingly I caused the prompt removal of the body, clothing, and the fumigation and disinfection of the premises. Sanitary Inspector Colton, who has had long experience as a public health officer and has waiched all developments in these cases and made careful inquiry into their origin, does not find sufficient ground for the opinion that yellow fever has occurred in Brooklyn. On the morning of the 121st Nos. 3 and 4 of these cases were reported to me, and, with Dr. Colton, I visited them. One was reported to have black vomit it, but on careful examicxamination I found that this was incorrect. This woman had miscarried, and her case was so much like that I have seen of purposes. The conclude — The three cases seen present a uniform type of fever, and bear sufficient resemblance to the description of the first as to justify the opinion that it was not yellow lever. Dr. A. M. Bell, of this city, late Commissioner of Quarantine, and familiar with veitow fever from experience in the United States Navy, does not find in many visits to these cases and examinations before and after death any appearance resembling yellow fever. B. A. SEGUR, Sanitary Superintendent.

Dr. CONKLING offered the following:—

Dr. CONKLING offered the following:-Whereas the statement that several cases of fellow fever have recently occurred in our city has obtained a wide circulation, it has been deemed proper to convene this extraordinary session of this Board, and in order to allay the anxiety such reports must occasion, it is Resolved, That from repeated personal visits upon the patients by the medical members of this Board, and from consultations with medical gentiemen whose tambliarity with the disease renders their opinions of great value, it is declared as the judgment of this Board that no case of yellow fever now exists or has occurred in our city during the present season.

Adopted. General Journan remarked that he was rather sprorised at reading that the Health officers were reticent in regard to these cases. Commissioner Hurchinson did not believe it was

judicious to suppress anything.

It was reported that there were several stagnant pools on Columbia, Furman and State streets, and it was decided that General Jourdan should call on the Board of City Works to-day and have them

filled up.

The buildings in which the reported cases of yellow eyer existed are to be inspected and thoroughly renovated.

## SEVERE STORM IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, June 22, 1873. Shortly after five o'clock this alternoon a severe storm of wind and rain, accompanied by thunder and lightning, burst suddenly over the city, and although of brief duration, did considerable damage, blowing down derricks, tearing up wooden sidewalks rious single loss was the unroofing and partial demolition of the Swedish church on Chicago avenue, near Sedgwick street, the damage to which is estimated at \$2,000. Two pleasure yachts, one containing fourteen, the other nine persons, were capsized during the storm off Lincoin Park. They were, fortunately, near shore and all were saved. To-day was the hottest of the season, the thermometer being 90 above in the shade. unroofing barns and outhouses, &c. The most se-

## SAN FRANCISCO.

Large Fire-Information for the Heathen

Chinee. SAN PRANCISCO, Cal., June 22, 1873. A fire at Petaluma to-day destroyed the American Hotel, saloon and stables, doing \$75,000 dam-

The President of the Chinese Companies sent to Hong Hong 3,000 circulars, giving full accounts of the Chinese troubles in this city and State, to be distributed in the cities of China.

## LIBEL SUIT EXTRAORDINARY.

A Jury Confess to Having Been Bribed to Bring in a Verdict. New Orleans, June 22, 1873. The Hawkins-Picauyne libel suit, which has been

going on for eight days before what is known as the Fourth District Court, terminated at ten o'clock has night, the jury giving a verdict of \$18,000 for Hawkins. Immediately after the adjournment two of the jury went to the Picayune office and acknowledged that they had been bribed. One received \$125 and the other received an order for \$500. The Picayune Company will apply for a new trial

### THE CHOLERA MARCH.

Progress of the Disease in the South-Decrease in Memphis-Appearance of the Destroyer in Washington.

#### In Tonnessee.

MEMPHIS, June 22, 1873.
This was the hottest day of the season, the thernometer being at 94, but the day was bright and clear. There has been a marked decrease in the deaths from cholera. The whole number of internents were nineteen, of which nine were cholera cases. It is the general belief that the disease has run its course here, and will probably disappear. Reports from the surrounding country along the lines of railreads are still very gloomy.

The mortality to-day from choiera was fifty-two, against fifty-nine yesterday. The weather has been clear and apparently healthy all day.

#### In Louisville.

The reports of cholera in this city are entirely groundless. Although there is anxiety there is no pprehension of cholera, the city up to this time having been absolutely exempt from the disease.
The Board of Health announce that the health of the city is better than during June for several years, and its sanitary condition is better than ever before known.

CINCINNATI, June 22, 1873. Three deaths were reported from cholers to the Health Officer to-day. The mortality from this disease to the present time has been almost ex-clusively among very young and very old persons.

WASHINGTON, June 22, 1873. The first case of supposed Asiatic cholera-that of a colored woman-terminated fatally yesterday It is said that six similar cases were reported last night by the Board of Health, and that they are in the most filthy localities.

### CHOLERA PREVENTIVES.

Circular from the American Public Health Association-What Should Be Done to Prevent the Spread of the

In view of the appearance and progress of cholers in the South and its by no means improbable advance into other parts of the country, the American Public Health Association have prepared a circular concerning the means of combating the dread destroyer and have issued it for publication. The following are the principal points in this timely and useful document :-

SANITARY CLEANSING.

The local conditions that chiefly promote the outbreaks and propagation of choicea are:—

 Neglected privies.
 Flith-sodden grounds.
 Foul cellars and flithy or badly-drained surroundings. of dwellings.

4. Foul and obstructed house drains.

5. Decaying and putrescent materials, whether animal revergals.

or vegetable.

6. Unventilated, damp and uncleansed dwellings and apartments.

o. Orventiated, damp and uncleansed dwellings and apartments.

These localizing causes of cholera should be promptly and very thoroughly removed before a case of the disease appears in the town or clistrict, and if any sources of putrescence or or excessive moisture remain these should be controlled by the proper cleansing, drying and surface drainage, with the application at the same time of quicklime and and coal tar or crude carbolic acid; whitewashing with fresh quick lime; the cleansing and thorough drying and ventilation of cellars, basements, chambers and closets, and daily care to cleanse, fush, ventilate and purify the sources of defilement about all inhabited premises, will afford almost complete protection if suitable care is taken of personal health.

heaith.

The security of personal health requires pure drinking water, iresh and substantial food, temperance and the needed rest and bathing of the body. DISINFECTION AND DISINFECTANTS

pody.

The principles relating to disinfection as a means of destroying the propagating or infectious cause of cholera and arresting putrefaction are readily understood, and may be so explained to any family that the household may insure its own immunity against the introduction and spread of the disease. For popular use we append a brief statement of these principles at the end of this circular, and we respectfully recommend that the statement and the following schedule of rules and methods be given to the press and to all principals of schools, superintendents of places of public resort, railroad depots, ferries, hotels and public institutions and to the masters of ships and steamboats and the conductors of passenger trains throughout this Continent, believing, as we do, that by the timely and continued application of these measures the provalence of choiera may be prevented. But let the fact be remembered that there can be no substitutes for thorough cleansing and tresh air.

RULES AND METHODS OF DISINFECTION.

FOR Prities, Wader Closets, Drains and seavers.—Eight or ten pounds of sulphate of iron (copperas) dissolved in five or six gallons of water, with half a pint of crude carbolic acid added to the solution and briskly stirred, makes the cheapest and best disinfecting fluid for common use. It can be procured in every town and by any family, and if the

and briskly stirred, makes the cheapest and best disinfecting fluid for common use. It can be procured in every town and by any family, and if the carbolic acid is not at hand the solution of copperas may be used without it.

To prevent privies and water closets from becoming injected or offensive, pour a pint of this strong solution into every water closet pan or privy seat, once or twice a day.

To disiniect masses of filth, privy vanits, sewers and drains, gradually pour in this solution until it reaches and disinfects all the foul material.

For the chamber vessels used by the sick and for the disinfection of ground apon which any excremental matter has been cast away, use the solution of copperas and carbolic acid, and for disinfecting extensive masses or surfaces of putrescent materials, and for drains, sewers and ditches, this disinfecting fluid may be used, or the "dean oil" ("heavy oil") of coal-tar or coal-tar itself; coal-tar may be used as a paint upon the walls of cellars, stables and open drains.

and open drains.

Other disinfectants, such as the solutions of sesquichionde of iron or chloride of zinc, are effectual in privies and drains and upon foul surfaces and offensive materials.

Quicklime is useful as an absorbent and dryer
upon foul walls and in damp places, and whitewassing with it should be practised in common
tenements, factories, basements, closets and gar-

tenements, factories, basements, closets and garrets.

To disinfect the clothing or bedding defiled in any manner by excremental matters from the sick, throw them into a solution made as follows:—One pound of sulphate of zinc to six or eight gallons of water, to which add two or three ounces of pure and strong carbolic acid—such articles to remain therein at least half an hour; then immediately place them in boiling water, and continue boiling. If the acid is not at hand, then use the solution of zinc in water. The same disinfecting solution is excellent for bedpans and chambervessels, and for solied floors or defiled surfaces.

Apartments, bedding and upholstery that have been used by the sick with cholera or diarrhosa should be thoroughy cleanased and disinfected.

PRINCIPLES AND DUTIES TO BE OBSERVED.

1. That thorough cleanliness, domestic and civic, and an abundant supply of pure water are essential means of preventing cholera in any household when the disease is near.

2. That general cleansing, scavenging and disinfection should be attended to in every city and town before cholera makes its appearance; and that wherever it does appear, that house and the exposed premises should be kept constantly disinfected.

3. That, whatever differences of opinion there

that wherever it does appear, that house and the exposed premises should be kept constantly disinfected.

3. That, whatever differences of opinion there may be respecting the epidemic phenomena of different periods, the paramount importance of thorough cleanilness and disinfection is to be kept in mind; and that, in the words of the Chief Medical Officer of Great Britain, "It appears to be characteristic of cholera, not only of the disease in its developed and alarming form, but equally of the slightest diarrhom which the patient can produce, that all matters which the patient discharges from his stomach and bowels are infective; that the patients power of infecting other persons is represented almost or quite excusively by those discharges; that they are comparatively non-infective at the moment they are discharged, but afterwards, when undergoing decomposition, acquire their maximum infective quality to the excremental matters with which they mingle in fith-sodden earth, or in depositories and conduits of fith, and to the effluvia which those excremental matters evolve; that if the infective material, by leakage or soakage from drains or cosspools or otherwise, gets access, even in the smallest quantity, directly or through porous soil, to wells or other sources of drinking water, it can infect, in the most dangerous manner, very large volumes of the water; that the infective influence of the choleraic discharges attaches to whatever bedding, clothing and like things have been imbued with them, and renders these things, if not disinfected, capable of spreading the disease."

4. Cleansing and purity, skiful disinfection, temperate habits, and wholesome diet, with pure water and fresh air, are the trusted and sure means of health and security in all places and for all classes of people when exposed to the causes of cholera. The watchwerd against this destructive enemy should be—Remove the local causes that favor the propagation of cholera, and wherever it appears let its germs be quickly stamped out by powerful

PRINT CLOTH MARKET.

Print cloths hardly so firm. Sales of the week, 108,500 pieces, including 35,000 extra 64%, up to October, at 65%; 15,000 pieces standard 64%, up to October, at 65%; 5,000 pieces extra 64% on hand at 65%;

### WASHINGTON.

Washington, June 22, 1873. War Claimh-Serious Charge Against a Clerk. Much excitement has been caused by the recent

action of J. W. Butterfield, clerk in the Second

Comptroller's office, in connection with the adjustment of certain Montana claims, for the settlement of which Congress at session appropriated something over five hundred thousand dollars. These claims grew out of supplies furnished to the volunteer forces operating against the Indians in 1867 by citizens of that territory. Originally they amounted to \$1,100,000, but were scaled down by General James A. Hardie, Inspector General of the Army to the amout above mentioned. These claims have been in course of settlement since the adjournment of Congress, and over three hundred thousand dollars have already been paid. The particular cause of complaint against Butterfield has its origin in the fact as alleged by various parties that Leander M. Black, of the Territory o Montana, and A. J. Insley, of Kansas, had given to Alexander Cummings, Adjutant General of Montana, \$25,000 in vouchers, in consideration of services rendered in issuing to them the quota of the vouchers claimed by Black and when the vouchers were presented here for payment by P. Largey, of Montana, about three months ago, they having been hypothecated by Cummings to Largey for money advanced, Black and Insley entered a protest before Butterfield against the payment of the vouchers, claiming them as their property. Chief Cierk Curtis, acting as Second Comptroller in the absence of Dr. Broadhead, suggested to Langev to have the dispute between the two parties interested adjusted in Court. Langey accordingly called on Butterfield, when Butterfield gave him until Wednesday of last week to procure an injunction against their payment until the matter could be brought to a judicial termination. The money however, on the preceding Friday, unknown to Largey, been paid on the vouchers to Black and Insley. The amount was something over \$16,000. It is alleged that Black and Insley had given to a certain party in Washington vouchers to the amount of \$15,000 for influence with the Indian Bureau in furtherance of Indian contracts several years ago. These vouchers were transferred to a gentleman in liquidation of a claim which he held against the party receiving the vouchers from Black & Insley, and these vouchers were next placed in the hands of Middleton & Co., bankers, of this city, for collection. They presented them to Mr. Butterfield, when Black & Insley again protested against their payment to the other party, and Butterfield then paid to Black & Insley the amount found due according to the award of General Hardie. The amount of money paid on both transactions is \$22,000. No censure is cast on Mr. Curtis, though he did not particularly examine the Montana papers presented to him by Butterfield among others at the same time for his doubting his suggestion to judicial determination in the disputed case would be observed. Yesterday the attention of the Secretary of the Treasury was called to this matter by Messrs. Wilson and Stanton, attorneys for Largey, Middleton & Co., bank\_ ers, and by Largey in person. The Secretary informed those gentlemen he would give the matter his immediate attention and cause thorough inquiry into all the facts. It is due to Mr Butterfield to state, on his own representation, that he can satisfactorily explain his action in the premises, and is prepared to meet all charges. against his integrity. Mint.
A telegram was yesterday received by Dr. Lin-

# The New Gold Dollar and Affairs of the

derman, Director of the Mint, from the Superintendent of the San Francisco Mint, saying there are numerous inquiries for the new trade dollar. large quantities being wanted for shipment to China on the 15th July. The Director has replied that the dies cannot be sent to San Francisco before the 6th or 10th of July, and therefore the demand for the dollars cannot be immediately sunpiled. He expresses his regret that the preparation of the dies has been delayed, notwithstanding his efforts in that direction.

The gold coinage at the San Francisco Mint for the months of July and August will, according to the information from the Superintendent, be \$6,000,000, or \$3,000,000 each month. Three or four millions of double eagles will be recoined during this month at the Philadelphia Mint. They will be sent to the New York Sub-Treasury to be paid out as interest on government bonds continues at the rate of \$3,000,000 a month in equal part of gold and silver. These metais are sent to San Francisco, where the gold is coined into double eagles and the silver shipped to England in bars. This year there will be coined at the three mints about forty million dollars of gold independent of recoinage. The recoinage is for the purpose of making the coin conform to the recent law of Congress. Where there is an abrasion of more than one-half of one per cent there must be a recoinage. The export of gold coin is very triflingnot more than \$200,000 this month. The Director of the Mint has received replies to the circular sent to all our foreign Ministers for the purpose of ascertaining the standard of coinage in the respective countries to which they are accredited. These replies contain valuable information not hitherto possessed by the Mint. They relate to coinage generally, including the limit of abrasion

#### and values in money and of account. The Government Suit Against the Union

Pacific.

It was said yesterday by one of the government counsel in the Union Pacific Railroad suit, that should the defendants soon put in their demurrer to the bill in equity, which is anticipated, the argument will commence some time in September Hartford.

Steamboat Boiler Explosions. The Board appointed by the President to conduct experiments concerning boiler explosion, will meet at the Ebbitt House, on Wednesday next, to prepare their plan of operations. The Board consists of D. D. Smith, the Inspector General of Steamboats; C. Copeland, of New York; J. Stevens, of Hoboken; B. Crawford, of Pittsburg, and E. Hoimes, of Ohio.

### GERMAN ORPHAN ASYLUM. Imposing Ceremonies in Baltimore Yesterday. Baltimose, Md., June 22, 1873.

A large procession of citizens, numbering several thousand, composing singing societies, workmen and various other civic societies paraded the and various other civic societies paraded the streets to-day with music and banners, preparatory to laying the corner stone of the new German Orphan Asylum on North Aiquith street. A dozen full bands were in the procession. Thousands of citizens lined the sidewalks and witnessed the parade. There were appropriate ceremonies, speeches, &c., at the laying of the corner stone. Governor Whyte, Mayor Vansant and other prominent citizens, native and German, were present.

## SUICIDE OF A YOUNG LADY.

LANCASTER, N. H., June 22, 1873. As an up passenger train over the Grand Trunk Railroad was passing the West Milan station on Saturday night a young lady named Jeannette Carkund, about eighteen years of age, came out of her father's house, which stands close by the track, stepped in front of the engine, was run over and instantly killed, the wheels of the locomotive cutting her body entirely in two. No cause is assigned for the act, which seems to have been deliberate suicide.

#### A NEGRO FIEND LYNCHED. FRANKLIN, Mo., June 22, 1873.

George Shields, negro, outraged Lizzie Koch, a young German girl, near Augusta, Mo., on Saturday morning. Fields was soon arrested by the Sheriff, near Labadac, and taken to Augusta, where he was hanged by a mob. Everything is quiet. OBITUARY.

E. B. Ewing.

Hon. E. B. Ewing, one of the Judges of the Su-

preme Court of Missouri, died at fron Mountain,

### YALE COLLEGE.

Baccalaureate Sermon by President Porter Before the Senior Class-The Simple of Christianity and Faith in

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 22, 1873. The commencement exercises at Yale properly began this morning, with the baccalaureate sermon before the Senior Class by President Porter. At a quarter past ten o'clock the Senior Class, who had assembled at their lecture room in the lyceum, took their line of march for the chapel, and entering the middle aisle occupied their accustomed seats, while the galieries and north and south aisles of the body of the house were occupied by such friends of the students as had arrived thus early to attend the exercises proper of commencement week. After the preliminary services, the main feature of which was the anthem, by a choir of male voices, written by a graduate of 1860 and set to music by Dr. Stoeckel, the instructor in music, President Porter announced his text to be found in the First Epistle of John, the fith chapter and fifth verse-"Who is ne that overcometh the world but he that believeth that Jesus is the Son of God ?" THE SERMON.

John knew Jesus intimately while on earth. He

others, and, whatever men think of this faith, none can deny its power. Men tell us now that the Christ must give way to a historic Christ; that for miracles must be substituted faith in Christ's self-denying character. We hold the opposite. In the future, as in past, the necessity of this faith will not be out grown, but made more manifest. First, to overcome the world has been the ideal labor of thoughtful men in all ages. To do this is to understand the laws of the universe. Man must also overcome self, and this is the bardest task. If John had known Epictetus and Plutarch he would have said that all they taught was good as jar as it went. The difficulty is, that we believe in a person who helps us to do good. In the second place, occasion for help has in no sense been removed. To overcome the world is as difficult as ever. Science, arts and letters to the contrary, life is still a conflict in every individual man. The

nad witnessed the power of faith in Hun over

as ever. Science, arts and letters to the contrary, life is still a conflict in every individual man. The strong man falls in the high noon of his strength and honor. Culture enlarges our sensibilities. Our enlarged sensibilities enlarge our capacities for sin. Science must be reminded that its knowledge is limited by infinitude. The substitutes for our old faith are insufficient. Civilization, education, elevation of tastes by letters and arts, are efficient, if they are so at all, as they teach and train. If education is to train and inspire, it must bring some personal force to attract by example, to captivate by law. Without living persons, science and culture can accomplish very little. persons, science and culture can accomplish very little.

WE ARE MOVED BY IDEAS, but most of all we want men, otherwise ideals become idols, a figment of the imagination. Matthew Arnold and followers believe in the study of manhood, in the idealization of virtue. This they substitute for a belief in Christ. For the personality of God they substitute a dream of moral tendency. They have no Christ, but an ideal Christian, as if one could be religious by studying religion. We now reach the positive conclusion. A personal God is the only agency by which man can overcome the world. If this be not so, what means the faith of scientists in a mighty despot who can compel conformity with the laws of the universe? What means the belief of the devotees of literature in a model? The story of the cross is the old, old story, but always new to him who makes it so. We have heard it a thousand times, but when a man learns his need by some experience of his life, it is as though glad tidings of great joy were heard and heraided as on the plains of Bethlehem.

CHRISTIANITY WITH CHRIST at the head shall never be outgrown as long as sinul souls shall crave for sympathy. No man and no generation of men can outgrow occasion for a faith in God unless they outgrow the problems of life.

The factitious differences in the way of faith

The factitious differences in the way of faith

The factitious differences in the way of faith promise to be removed by the growth of culture, while there never was a time in which it was so easy to deny Christ, it is yet true that never was faith in the Son of God so simple as now. He came to teach us to overcome the world. This conquest gained, \*all else is gained. FAREWELL OF THE PRESIDENT.

At this point the senior class arose in their places and received the larewell of the President. He referred to their peculiarly sunshiny and bright career in college. Death was comparatively a stranger to them, having but twice visited their circle, once in the early and once in the latter part of their course. Yet they knew what sorrow and trouble was and what was its end in this life—namely, the discipline of those who bear it for a better life. He wished that they might all be henceforth Christians; but if they did not all accept Christ in their early life his highest wish concerning his beloved people was that they might at least inherit eternal life.

After prayer and the singing of the 121st Psalm,

# After prayer and the singing of the 121st Psaim, the President came out of his pulpit, and, walking out through the centre aisle of the chapel for the last time, he received as he passed the grateful homage of the class of 1873. THE COMMENCEMENT AT BROWN UNI-

VERSITY. PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 22, 1873. curs this week. The baccalaureate sermon was preached this afternoon by President Robinson. A discourse before the Society for Missionary Inquiry was delivered this evening by Rev. Dr. G. D. Boardman, of Philadelphia. An oration before the Beta Society will be given Tuesday morning by Professor C. C. Everett.

## STATISTICS OF COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION.

Monthly report No. 8 of the Bureau of Statistics is in press, and contains the statistics of our foreign trade for the month ended February 28, 1873, and for the eight months ended at the same time. compared with the corresponding periods of the fiscal year 1872. The Chief of the Bureau furnishes the following synopsis:-

Imports.	(Specie Values).	Exports.
\$55,118,562	\$64,830,696	\$1,810,003
52,911,647	46,458,007	1,709,493
434,291,063	384,136,953	17,780,900
391,846,515	320,477,771	14,803,379
nded Feb	ruary 28, amounts	1873 and consisted
	\$55,118,562 52,911,647 434,291,063 391,846,515 of the imp inded Feb	\$55,118,562 \$64,830,696 52,911,647 46,458,007 434,291,063 384,136,953

	Imports.	Exports (Special Values).	Foreign Exports.
Specie and bul-	873 \$15,371,491	A CONTROL PRINCIPALITY	\$7,442,019
Merchandise	872 7,811,485	30,364,572	10,338,88 5,019,29
Merchandise)	ue of foreign	commoditie	9,781,08 s remain

ing in the warehouses of the United States February 28, 1873, was \$66,693,532, as compared with \$72,736,374, February 29, 1872.

Allowing for the difference in the warehouse account, the imports exceeded the exports—domestic and foreign combined—for the eight months ended February 29, 1873, by \$33,416,652, while for the eight months ended February 29, 1872, the excess of imports over exports was \$34,386,533.

The amounts of the total imports and exports carried in American and ioreign vessels respectively during the eight months ended February 28, 1873, and February 29, 1872, were as follows:—

Amer'n vessels | \$104,891,748 | \$408,246,695 | Fereign vessels | \$1873 | \$11,945,490 | \$311,946,695 | \$12,366,325 | \$5,282,946 | \$12,366,395 | \$5,282,946 | \$12,386,387,333 | \$245,545,391 | \$12,788,579 | \$4,834,195 | \$104,788,579 | \$4,834,195 | \$104,788,579 | \$4,834,195 | \$104,788,579 | \$4,834,195 | \$104,788,579 | \$4,834,195 | \$104,788,579 | \$4,834,195 | \$104,788,579 | \$4,834,195 | \$104,788,579 | \$4,834,195 | \$104,891,748 | \$408,246,695 | \$408,246,695 | \$408,246,695 | \$408,246,695 | \$408,246,695 | \$408,246,695 | \$408,246,695 | \$408,246,695 | \$408,246,695 | \$408,246,695 | \$408,246,695 | \$408,246,695 | \$408,246,695 | \$408,246,695 | \$408,246,695 | \$408,246,695 | \$408,246,695 | \$408,246,695 | \$408,246,695 | \$408,246,695 | \$408,246,695 | \$408,246,695 | \$408,246,695 | \$408,246,695 | \$408,246,695 | \$408,246,695 | \$408,246,695 | \$408,246,695 | \$408,246,695 | \$408,246,695 | \$408,246,695 | \$408,246,695 | \$408,246,695 | \$408,246,695 | \$408,246,695 | \$408,246,695 | \$408,246,695 | \$408,246,695 | \$408,246,695 | \$408,246,695 | \$408,246,695 | \$408,246,695 | \$408,246,695 | \$408,246,695 | \$408,246,695 | \$408,246,695 | \$408,246,695 | \$408,246,695 | \$408,246,695 | \$408,246,695 | \$408,246,695 | \$408,246,695 | \$408,246,695 | \$408,246,695 | \$408,246,695 | \$408,246,695 | \$408,246,695 | \$408,246,695 | \$408,246,695 | \$408,246,695 | \$408,246,695 | \$408,246,695 | \$408,246,695 | \$408,246,695 | \$408,246,695 | \$408,246,695 | \$408,246,695 | \$408,246,695 | \$408,246,695 | \$408,246,695 | \$408,246,695 | \$408,246,695 | \$408,246,695 | \$408,246,695 | \$408,246,695 | \$408,246,695 | \$408,246,695 | \$408,246,695 | \$408,246,695 | \$408,246,695 | \$408,246,695 | \$408,246,695 | \$408,246,695 | \$408,246,695 | \$408,246,695 | \$408,246,695 | \$408,246,695 | \$408,246,695 | \$408,246,695 | \$408,246,695 | \$408,246,695 | \$408,246,695 | \$408,246,695 | \$408,246,695 | \$408,246,695 | \$408,246,695 | \$408,246,695 | \$408,246,695 | \$408,246,695 | \$408,246,695 | \$408,246,695 | \$408,246,695 | \$408,246,695 | \$408,246,695 | \$408,246,695 | \$408,246,695 | \$408,246,695 | \$408,246,695 |

The number and tonnage of American and for-eign vessels engaged in the foreign trade, which entered and cleared during the twelve months ended February, 1873 and 1872, respectively, were Entered. | Cleared.

	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Foreign vessels1873 American vessels1872	10,220	3,789,996	19,365	7,621,701
In addition to the fore a statement showing them, trade of Lyons, and rates of freight and States warehouse tran and exports of petroleu	Franci Franci excl sactio	de of the e; price ange in	es of Cuba	y of Bre- produce , United

## ROBBERS KILLED.

The house of Mr. O'Donnell, about tweive miles west of Sidney, was robbed on Friday night by a negro and white man, who shot Mrs. O'Donnell, dangerously wounding her. A party organized at once, followed and found the robbers near Potter's station and killed both, near St. Louis, on Saturday night, of cerebro-spinal meningitis. He was a very distinguished lawyer, and vasily esteemed as a lurist and office.

# THE PRESIDENT SICK

Severe Indisposition of President Grant at Long Branch.

Accident to a Son of Ex-Collector Murphy.

LONG BRANCH, June 22, 1873. President Grant is severely indisposed, suffering from an attack of diarrhosa.

of ex-Collector Murphy, shot himself in the leg to-day, through the accidental discharge of a pistot with which he was playing on the beach. The ball passed through the calf of his leg, inflicting a se vere flesh wound.

### FIRE IN THE MAINTAINS.

#### Effects of the Long Continued Drought-Scenes Along the Hudson. POUGHKEEPSIE, June 22, 1873.

For over five weeks this section of country has

been without rain, if we may except a slight shower several days ago. For many days the heat has been intense, the mercury in the thermometer ranging among the nineties. For three or four nights past no dew has failen and the country is suffering terribly. The and the country is suffering terribly. The hay crop on uplands is entirely destroyed, but that en lowlands is safe yet for a week, if rain comes within that time.

In some sections farmers are plowing in the meadows and sowing fodder corn, fearing they will have nothing for their stock if the drought continues. Oats on rocky, dry lands are completely gone. Rocky and gravelly land has turned as red as a fox. And the mountain fires have commenced. In the high lands on the Hudson, om St. Anthony's Nose, across to Fort Mongomery and in the vicinity of Crow's Nest hundreds of trees have been destroyed by the fismes. Friday night fire caught in the underbrush on the Fishkill Mountains, five miles from Silver Lake, and in less than three hours it had run nearly five miles, destroying one thousand cords of wood belonging to Mr. George H. Brown, and clearing its pathway of trees. The scene at night was magnificent, the crests of the mountains being lined with fiame, and the whole valley beneath was the next morning enveloped in smoke. Gangs of men were hurried to the spot, and they fought the fire with dirt and fallows, but it is burning yet, and up the Hudson a smoky atmosphere prevails day and night, and the smell of fire from burning forests and underbrush is everywhere. The Catskill Mountains are almost entirely shut from view, as also is the Uster range of the Snurwangunks. There have been westerly winds for many days, and as a consequence the water in the Hudson is extremely low, and navigation north of Hudson is extremely low, and navigation north of Hudson is extremely low, and navigation north of hay crop on uplands is entirely destroyed,

Mark This:—The Cough that Might produce Tubercles on the Lungs to morrow can be cured today by HALE'S HOREY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS cure in one minute.

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best and cheapest Root Beer in market. Sold in bottles at 39c., 60c., \$3, and half and gallon cans at \$5 and \$10 each, which makes respectively 19, 25, 230, 409 and 803 gallons of beer. General depot, 362 Hudson street. Rupture and Physical Deformities successfully treated at MARSH & CO.'S, No. 2 Vessey street. Also elk ELASTIC BELTS and STOCKINGS ANKLETS, KNEE CAPS. Lady attendant.

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duced, circulars sent and information given. We sai the \$509,009 prize in the drawing of April 22. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., Bankers, 10 Wall strees. Post office box 4,686, New York. Two Hundred Pianos and Organs of first class makers, new and second hand, will be sold at lower prices for cash or instalments or for rent during this work, by HORACE WATERS & SON, 481 Broad-way, than over offered before in New York. Call and ex-amine or send for price list.

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OMAHA, Neb., June 22, 1873.